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REVIEWS NEW SOVIET SULFATE, RUBBER,
FIBERGLASS, CHEMICAL PRODUCTION METHODS

SULFATE COMBINE EXPANDS FACILITIES -- Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 4 Mar 51

The Aralsulfat Combine, located several dozen kilometers from Aral'sk, produces sodium sulfate which is needed for the glass industry. Construction of the combine was begun in 1932, and the exploitation of sulfate lakes was organized at once. From its first year, the combine began to grow vigorously, and became the main raw-materials base for the glass industry of the entire country. At present, the extraction of sulfate has grown eight times. More than 100 glass plants are working with Aral'sk sulfate. Every year the combine exceeds its production plans.

The latest techniques are in use. There are brush-type sweeping machines, pneumatic-assembly machines, and graders. Manual labor in loading and unloading operations has been replaced by excavators, bulldozers, and mechanical loaders.

Since the end of the war, dozens of comfortable houses, baths, dining rooms, electric power stations, schools, and reservoirs have been built, and the construction of new cribs and a kindergarten is being completed. All living quarters have electricity, and a large part of them have radio facilities. There are several stores, a post office, and a bank in the village.

The combine and the city are expanding all the time. Efforts are being made to utilize large deposits of raw material, and measures are being worked out for further mechanization of labor processes and improvement of the quality of output. In 1951, it is planned to build a new club for 500 persons and a maternity hospital. Housing resources will be greatly increased, and a water line will be constructed.

CHEMICAL PLANT TO PRODUCE 12 NEW ITEMS -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 28 Feb 51

The Moscow Dorogomilovskiy Chemical Plant has made great progress since the war. In March 1948, it had attained the prewar level of production, and by the end of 1950 had greatly surpassed it.

Workers have pledged to complete the 1951 plan by 5 December and to put out millions of rubles of supplementary production, including 4 million rubles' worth from conserved materials. They have determined to lower production costs 1 1/2 percent below the plan, and to increase labor productivity 2 percent.

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All equipment at the plant must be converted to socialist maintenance. Output per square meter of production area must be increased 17 percent above 1950. In 1951, 12 new types of production are to be initiated.

It is planned to make the plant a Stakhanovite enterprise in the near future.

CHEMICAL PLANTS WIN PRIZES -- Moscow, Trud, 10 Feb 51

Transferable Red Banners of the Council of Ministers USSR were retained and first prizes awarded to the Chernorech'ye Chemical Plant, the Leningrad Krasnyy Treugol'nik Plant, the Moscow Dorogomilovskiy Chemical Plant, the Stalinogorsk Chemical Combine, and other enterprises.

The Transferable Red Banner of the Council of Ministers USSR and first prize were awarded the Yaroslavl' Industrial Asbestos Products Plant.

Transferable Red Banners of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Ministry of the Chemical Industry were retained and first prizes awarded to the Kaluga Potassium Combine, the Leningrad Industrial Rubber Products Plant, and the Karacharovsk Plastics Plant.

Transferable Red Banners of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and first prizes were awarded the Balashikha Oxygen Plant, the Stalino /or Stalinsk?/ Chemical Reagents Plant, the Moscow Darbenevskiy Chemical Plant, the Orekhovo-Zuyevo Karbolit Plant, and the Slavyansk Assembly Administration.

Besides these, 11 second and 18 third prizes were awarded.

PHARMACEUTICAL PLANTS WIN PRIZES -- Moscow, Trud, 10 Feb 51

The Transferable Red Banner of the Council of Ministers USSR was retained and first prize awarded to the Krasnaya Zvezda Plant.

The Transferable Red Banner of the Council of Ministers USSR and first prize were awarded the Pharmaceutical Chemical Plant imeni Karpov.

The Transferable Red Banner of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Ministry of Health USSR was retained and first prize awarded to the Moscow Alkaloids Plant.

Transferable Red Banners of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Ministry of Health USSR were awarded the Akrikhin Plant and the Riga Pharmaceutical Chemical Plant. In addition, five second and six third prizes were awarded.

REDUCE COST OF DRUGS -- Syzran', Krasnyy Oktyabr', 12 Apr 50

Prices on drugs are being reduced on an average of 25 percent. The cost of penicillin is three times lower, white streptocide and sulfazol two times. The price of aspirin has been reduced 25 percent; iodine, 18 percent; glucose, 15 percent; and thiocol, 20 percent.

ADOPTS NEW RUBBER-PRODUCTION METHODS -- Moscow, Pravda, 15 Feb 51

Workers at the Omsk Tire Plant, one of the largest enterprises in Omsk, are competing for the most efficient utilization of techniques. All machine tools in the assembly shop have been converted to the continuous-production method of operation. The new method has sharply cut the technological cycle for producing parts for automobile tires, and has increased labor productivity 15-20 percent.

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Many valuable suggestions have been introduced. At the suggestion of the chief of the preparations shop, the method of supplying carbon to the rubber mixer was changed. As a result, productivity of the machine was increased 18 percent. A new method of feeding the calender has doubled labor productivity and will save tens of thousands of rubles per year. The vulcanization shop has increased output by the use of better techniques.

RUBBER SHOP SHIFT WORKS ON APRIL PLAN -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 17 Mar 51

On 15 March, in honor of the 15th Congress of the KP(b) of the Armenian SSR, a shift in the industrial-rubber shop of the Yerevan Chemical Plant, Armenian SSR, completed its shift assignment 590 percent. The shift is now working on its April plan.

IMPROVE QUALITY OF TIRES -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 17 Mar 51

The Yerevan Tire Plant is increasing labor productivity from month to month, attaining high technical and economic indexes. In January 1951, output was more than 35 percent higher than in January 1950, and the quality of tires greatly improved. This progress is due to careful supervision by the party organization, technological innovations, and visits by the workers to the Moscow and Yaroslavl Tire Plants. By 1950, there was not a single worker at the plant who was not fulfilling his norm.

DEVELOPS NEW METHOD OF GETTING FIBERGLASS -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 6 Feb 51

The Moscow Scientific Research Fiberglass Institute, one of the newer institutes in the USSR, is working out a new, highly productive method of obtaining staple fiberglass. It has drawn up separate contracts with industrial plants, with which it is collaborating. Its aim is to introduce its new achievements as soon as possible into the production field.

REPROCESSES OLD MOVIE FILM -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Komsomolets, 25 Feb 51

The Moscow Zarya Factory is one of the leading enterprises of local industry in the capital. It has repeatedly won first place and the Transferable Red Banner of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Ministry of Local Industry RSFSR. It again won first place for its work in the fourth quarter of 1950.

One of the measures which makes it possible to attain high production indexes is the extensive use of old movie film. This has meant a great saving in celluloid. By reprocessing the film, the factory has saved more than 6.5 million rubles. Delivery of the celluloid from the warehouse to the shop has been mechanized. As a result of this and other progressive measures, productivity in the individual shops has increased 25-30 percent. By developing its own raw-materials base, the plant doubled its output of consumers' goods. In January and February, its production plan was fulfilled early.

The collegium of the Ministry of Local Industry RSFSR and the presidium of the central committee of the trade union have awarded the Zarya Factory the title of Stakhanovite Factory.

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EYEGLOSS FRAMES DETERIORATE IN QUALITY, VARIETY -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva,
10 Mar 51

Enterprises of the optical industry have for a long time been putting out high-quality lenses for eyeglasses, but the frames being produced by the Moscow Optics and Mechanics Plant and the Moscow City Pharmaceutical Administration satisfy neither the buyers, the opticians, nor the oculists. They are of poor quality, flimsy, and crudely made, and the styles and sizes are all alike.

Optical stores and pharmacy optical departments which make up glasses from doctors' prescriptions often cannot fulfill all the requirements. Some frames, especially plastic ones, become warped quickly, and the lenses assume an incorrect position.

All these failings are also true of frames for children's glasses, for which the requirements are particularly high.

It is strange that certain enterprises which, before the war, produced good frames in a wide variety of types now, when technical facilities have increased immeasurably, have cut down on the variety of types.

The Moscow City Pharmaceutical Administration has no workers to supervise the optical products of commercial organizations, or to control the quality of output. Opticians' conferences on production are not held at the pharmaceutical administration.

FILM STUDIO USES LUMINESCENT PAINT -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 16 Feb 51

The Leningrad Popular Science Film Studio is making wide use of luminescent paints for coating such items as candelabra and airplanes before photographing them.

Soviet scientists, under the direction of Academician S. I. Vavilov, were the first in the world to open up wide possibilities for the practical uses of luminescence. Suggestions made by the Leningrad studio operators, and the principles worked out by them were the basis of this scientific work.

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